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DATA ON USSR LIGHT INDUSTRY, JANUARY 1953

Comment: This report presents information, from January 1953 Soviet newspapers, on the fulfillment of light industry plans, particularly for the textile and clothing industries. It also notes construction and expansion achievements and plans of individual enterprises.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Cotton-Ginning Industry

The Namangan Ginnery No 2 in the Uzbek SSR produced 1,500 metric tons of cotton fiber above the 1952 plan.(1) The Tashkent Ginnery of the same republic produced 1,558 metric tons of cotton fiber and 161 metric tons of cotton linters above the 1952 plan.(2)

Textile Industry

1. Cotton

In 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Estonian SSR produced 26.5 percent more cotton fabrics than in 1951. (3) In 1952, the Baltiyskaya Manufaktura Combine increased production of yarn and fabric seven times, as compared with 1950.

During the first 2 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, nearly 18,000 spinning spindles were put in operation at the Kregol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine, Estonian SSR. During this period, the combine doubled fabric production and increased yarn production 72 percent.(4) More than 200 million rubles have been invested in the expansion and reconstruction of this combine, which is becoming one of the largest textile enterprises in the USSR. A total of 200,000 spindles and 700 automatic looms have been installed in new spacious and well-lighted shops of the combine. The combine is now producing daily 25 times as much fabric as in 1946.(5)

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During the first 10 days of January 1953, yarn production of the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine increased 7.4 percent and fabric production 14 percent over the corresponding period of 1952. During this same period, production of fine double towels and sheets was twice that of 1952.(6)

By the end of 1955, several thousand more spinning and twisting spindles and nearly 1,500 automatic looms are to have been installed in shops of the first section of the Gori Cotton Combine, Georgian SSR. Construction of the second section of the combine is now in progress.(7)

In 1952, the Leninakan Spinning Mill imeni Molotov in the Armenian SSR fulfilled the gross production plan 103.2 percent. The mill as a whole did not fulfill the equipment productivity plan. On that part of the equipment which produces yarn No 34, production was only 415 kilonometers instead of the 500 kilonometers per 1,000 spindle hours called for by plan.(8)

The new Barnaul Cotton Combine in Altayskiy Kray will be composed of three spinning and weaving mills and two finishing mills. During the fourth quarter 1952, construction was started on spinning and weaving mill No 1.(9)

In 1952, the Shuya Weaving and Finishing Mill in Ivanovskaya Oblast produced nearly one million meters of finished fabrics above plan.

Every month, enterprises of the Second Glavivkhlopprom (Main Administration of Ivanovskaya Oblast Cotton Industry) lose more than 2,600 meters of fabrics because of equipment stoppages for current repair and adjustment. Data concerning utilization of weaving and spinning equipment are astonishing because of the range of variation. For instance, the following figures were obtained on similar-type looms, all preparing Mitkal' No 583: at the Furmanov Mill No 1, each loom averaged 10,143 picks of thread per hour; at the Bol'shaya Ivanovskaya Manufaktura, 11,900 picks; and at the Mill imeni Kirov, 12,132 picks. All 30 mills producing this type of fabric on the same kind of equipment obtain different indexes for doffing of fabric from each machine, for thread breakage, and for the coefficient of equipment operating time. An increase in productivity of weaving equipment by 100 picks per hour per machine would make possible an additional monthly production of 864,000 meters of fabrics for enterprises of the Second Glavivkhlopprom along.(10)

In 1953, the Ivanovo Mixed-Yarn Combine is to produce 250,000 meters of new types of staple fabrics.(11)

By 29 January 1953, the Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast had produced 74,000 meters of gray goods above plan.(12)

2. Wool

In 1952, the USSR wool industry produced more than 2 million meters of fine wool fabrics above plan.(13)

In 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Estonian SSR produced 34.5 percent more wool fabrics than in 1951.(3)

The Parizhskaya Kommuna Textile Mill in the Latvian SSR produced 30,000 meters of prime-quality wool fabrics above the 1952 plan.(14)

The Tbilisi Worsted and Wool Fabric Combine in the Georgian SSR produced more than 50,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1952 plan.(15)

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In 1953, the Obukhovo Fine-Wool Fabric Mill in Moskovskaya Oblast has pledged to produce 100,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(16) The Rostokino Worsted and Finishing Mill, also in Moskovskaya Oblast, produced 200,000 meters of prime-quality fabrics above the 1952 plan.(17)

The Frunze Wool Fabric Mill in the Kirgiz SSR produced 2,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1952 plan. In 1953, production of pure wool fabrics is to be increased by 18,000 meters, as compared with 1952.(18)

3. Silk

In 1953, the USSR silk industry is to increase silk fabrics production almost 50 percent.(13)

In 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Estonian SSR produced 34.4 percent more silk fabrics than in 1951.(3)

Silk industry enterprises of Tbilisi, Georgian SSR, are being expanded and re-equipped. In 1953, these enterprises are to produce 13,500,000 meters of silk and staple fabrics, and 20 percent more rayon fabrics than in 1952.(19)

In 1952, the Nukha Silk Combine imeni Lenin in the Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 80,000 meters of finished silk fabrics above plan.(20) The Stepanakert Mill imeni 26 Bakinskikh Kommissarov, also in the Azerbaydzhan SSR, produced 12,000 meters of silk fabrics above the 1952 plan.(21)

In 1952, the Silk-Weaving Combine imeni Shcherbakov in Moscow produced more than one million meters of fabrics above plan.(22)

4. Other Textiles

In 1953, the Textile Mill imeni 1 Dekabr' in the Estonian SSR is to produce more than 300,000 meters of staple fabrics.(23)

On 31 December 1952, the Daugavpils Flax Plant in the Latvian SSR shipped three railroad cars of prime-quality flax fiber, produced above the 1952 plan, to spinning mills of Riga and Yelgava.(14)

During the first half of January 1953, the spinners of the Frunze Hemp and Jute Mill in the Kirgiz SSR fulfilled the plan 104 percent and produced more than 2,000 kilograms of yarn above plan.(24)

Clothing Industry

1. Knitwear

In 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Estonian SSR produced 35.5 percent more knitwear garments than in 1951.(3)

In 1952, the Aurora Stocking Factory in the Latvian SSR fulfilled the 1952 gross production plan only 90 percent. By the end of the year, more than 140,000 pairs of stockings had accumulated at the enterprise, including more than 90,000 pairs of capron stockings worth a half million rubles.(25)

In 1952, the Tbilisi Spinning and Knitwear Combine in the Georgian SSR produced nearly 143,000 pairs of stockings above plan.(15)

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Because of above-plan equipment stoppages for repairing and servicing, the Tashkent Stocking and Knitwear Factory of the Ministry of Light Industry Uzbek SSR failed to produce nearly 60,000 pairs of stockings and more than 6,000 knitted outer garments during the first 9 months of 1952.(26)

2. Sewn Articles

In 1953, sewing enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry USSR are to increase production of suits and coats 15 to 18 percent, ladies' silk dresses 26 percent, rubberized silk raincoats more than 50 percent, and dusters almost 40 percent.(27) In 1953, more than 4 million neckties are to be produced in the USSR.(13)

The Estonian Base of Glavshveysbyt (Main Administration for Sale of Sewn Articles) obtains 80 percent of the sewn articles to be sold in republic trade organizations from enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Estonian SSR. During almost all of 1952, the Sewing Combine of the Ministry of Light Industry Estonian SSR and the Sewing Factory imeni Vil'gel'miny Klementi made irregular deliveries of sewn articles to the sales base.

Enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Estonian SSR are not fulfilling assortment plans. The Sewing Combine fulfilled the 1952 assortment plan as follows in percent: first quarter, 30.5; second quarter, 33.3; third quarter, 30.5; and fourth quarter, 34.3. Fulfillment by the Factory imeni V. Klementi was as follows: first quarter, 38.8; second quarter, 36.1; third quarter, 22.7; and fourth quarter, 28.9. As a rule, nonfulfillment occurs in the production of those articles most in demand by the consumer. In 1952, the Sewing Combine failed to produce 4,800 silk cloaks and 1,782 winter coats, including 684 children's coats.

Sewing enterprises of the republic are not taking into account the tastes or needs of the consumer. The sewing factory produces men's shirts in light colors at a time when dark shirts are wanted. The Tallin Fur Factory supplied trade organizations with an abundance of fur caps at the beginning of the third quarter 1952. In the fourth quarter, after cold weather had arrived, the factory discontinued manufacture of caps, although the plan called for the delivery of more than 30,000 caps to trade organizations during the quarter. In 1952, the Tallin Fur Factory failed to produce more than 10 million rubles worth of fur articles.

At the beginning of 1953, Punane, director of the sewing combine, sent a letter to Glavshveysbyt in which he asked authorization to lower the quantity of men's winter coats to be produced in January. Instead of the planned 1,300 winter coats, the director suggested that the combine produce only 650 winter coats and 650 light overcoats in January. But Punane promised that he would supply the trade organizations with more winter coats in February than called for by plan. Were Glavshveysbyt to accept the director's suggestion, the population would not receive sufficient quantities of winter coats until spring when there would no longer be need for them.(28)

In 1952, the Komsomolka Sewing Factory in Petropavlovsk, Kazakh SSR, produced 50 percent more sewn articles than in 1950.(29)

3. Fur Pieces

In 1952, the Elektra Fur Factory in Riga, Latvian SSR, produced more than 200,000 skins of imitation rabbit above plan. In 1953, the factory is to produce nearly 30,000 skins of imitation otter.(30)

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Leather and Footwear Industry

Tbilisi Footwear Factory No 2 in the Georgian SSR produced 5,000 pairs of footwear above the 1952 plan.(31)

The Plastkozh Plant is located on one of the embankments of the Moscow River. The main product of the plant is granitol, a leather substitute. Granitol is made from fabric which has been saturated with a special adhesive, based on nitrocellulose. This material successfully replaces leather for several shoe parts. In 1952, the plant fulfilled the production plan by more than 100 percent and produced enough granitol to replace nearly 3,750 metric tons of leather.(32)

Tashkent Footwear Factory No 2 of the Ministry of Light Industry Uzbek SSR is fulfilling plans irregularly, even by months within the quarter. In July 1952, the plan was fulfilled 85.9 percent, in August 94 percent, and in September 111.9 percent. The third-quarter plan was fulfilled only 95.7 percent because of poor operation during the first 2 months.

During the first 9 months of 1952, footwear factories of the Ministry of Light Industry Uzbek SSR produced 4.2 percent less first-grade footwear than called for by plan. No footwear factory in the republic except the Samarkand factory fulfilled the graded production plan.(26)

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